

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 141.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [295]

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of BUSINESS (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

A FONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned Auctioneer has been in-
structed by the MORTGAGEE, to offer for
Sale by Public Auction,

TOMORROW,
the 8th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
having a frontage of 77 feet upon East Wing
Street, and Registered in the Land Office
as INLAND LOT No. 359. Together with
the 6 HOUSES, Nos. 1 to 6, in East Wing
Street.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
residue of the term of 99 years, and will be
sold subject to the existing tenancies and
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BREMERSON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [464]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th day of July, 1882, at 2.30 P.M., at the
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43
feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings
thereof, and to the payment of a propor-
tionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in
the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to

BREMERSON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the
MORTGAGEE, MR. J. M. GUEDES will
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on
the North and South sides 15 feet, and on
the East and West sides 50 feet, and Regis-
tered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A
of MARINE LOT No. 17. Together with
the HOUSE, No. 65, Wing Lok Street,
thereon.

THE Premises are held for the unexpired term
of 98 years, and will be sold subject to the
existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and
to the payment of a proportionate part of
the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown
Lease under which the Premises are held.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BREMERSON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [470]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the SECOND MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 12th day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the
Premises,

Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE dated
the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum
of \$50,000 and interest due thereon.
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in
the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 6.
Together with the 4 SUBSTANTIALLY
BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Build-
ings, and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on
the Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's
Road, East.

Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,025.
THE Premises are held for the residue of the
term of 98 years created by a Crown Lease
dated the 14th day of July, 1861.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BREMERSON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1882. [476]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated
Brands Threlkell's Export PALE ALE
and Fintler's *** DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints
and Quarts.
FINE OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.
Also,
Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE,
in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

THE
AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three
pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with
absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.
It is the invention of H. B. HOUTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last
effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and
in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the name of
mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of
over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular
Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,
in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in
executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and
also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.
The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE
Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is
being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

THE AUTOPHONE

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAGUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [432]

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,
Manager. [446]

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALCONON, BRODERIE, VENICE,
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION

DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

Intimations.

DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH

ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR

MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all
other appliances for Book-binding in
first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING,

AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN
THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE

COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description
made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery
always on hand.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF
"MARINE HOUSE,"
WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Comprador's Room
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET,

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

WITH
LARGE COMPOUND

AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

Intimations.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

I have This Day TRANSFERRED the
AGENCY of the OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY at this Port to Mr.
F. E. FOSTER.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1882.

WITH reference to the above, I beg to
notify that I have This Day assumed
charge of the AGENCY of the OCCIDENTAL AND
ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY at this Port and
its dependencies.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

<

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
 HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
 OF THE FOLLOWING
 viz:
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
 GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES,
 TONGA.
 FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
 OF
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S
 PEPTONISED MEAT.
 VASELINE SOAP.
 ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
 NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.
 VIN-SANTE
 A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 A. S. WATSON & Co.
 GENERAL CHEMISTS
 AND
 AERATED WATERS
 MANUFACTURERS.
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 HONGKONG. (43)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

The case heard in the Summary Jurisdiction Court before Mr. Justice Snowden yesterday introduced us to another phase of the great house property business, and also to two gentlemen who appear to have played prominent parts in the great game of reckless speculation, which has cost the Colony so dear. The case on its merits was not an important one; it was so paltry, in fact, that we are constrained to think that both actors in what was a capital farcical comedy, would have displayed a wise discretion by electing to wash their dirty linen in private, instead of flaunting it in the face of a public tribunal. Mr. HARRY WICKING, merchant and commission agent, a prominent figure in our little world, appears to have been very anxious to get rid of certain properties he had purchased during the existence of what has become to be known as "the land mania," and so he called in the assistance of another local colubrity, the versatile and accomplished Mr. A. MARQUES, who describes himself as a property broker, and commissioned that enterprising youth to sell the aforesaid messuages to any person who was willing to pay for the same the sum of \$18,000. The property owner and broker—who appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice Snowden as plaintiff and defendant respectively—were apparently on the best of terms. Letters were read in Court which established, beyond all doubt, the fact that Mr. Wicking was very anxious to avail himself of the good offices of Mr. Marques so far as the selling of his property was concerned, the mode of address used suggesting intimate personal friendship rather than a mere business relationship. An incident shortly afterwards took place, which gradually undermined the good feeling existing between these two worthies, and eventually exposed the whole affair to the public gaze in the Supreme Court. Unfortunately the two historians of the incident aforesaid, materially differ in their statements as to what actually occurred. Mr. Wicking swore that Mr. Marques borrowed from him the sum of \$100; Mr. Marques on the other hand declares that he actually did receive that amount from Mr. Wicking, not, however, as a loan, but as a retainer for his services with regard to the sale of the property. Nothing further was heard about the \$100—alleged to be money lent by Mr. Wicking—until it was plainly to be seen that, notwithstanding Mr. Wicking's glowing description of his property, Mr.

Marques would never find a client willing to pay \$18,000, even for such a desirable investment. And then Mr. Wicking became all at once exceedingly anxious to obtain an I. O. U. or some other acknowledgment for the money, although, so long as he had a hope of Mr. Marques finding a customer for his tenements, the idea of such acknowledgment had never entered his head. Mr. Marques declined to be "rushed," disclaimed all responsibility, and invited Wicking to take any steps he thought proper, if he felt aggrieved. The first step Wicking took, if Marques is to be believed, was quite a natural proceeding under the circumstances. He called "My dear Marques," a scoundrel, and used a selection of other choice expressions, quoted in Court yesterday by the defendant, which decency forbids us to publish. The next step was a summons, and after patiently hearing the case Mr. Snowden suggested to the defendant that it would be his best course to submit to a judgment for the plaintiff, and then he could take out a cross summons against Mr. Wicking for services rendered.

Although, under the circumstances, Mr. Snowden could hardly have acted otherwise, we are strongly inclined to think that his judgment was unfair towards the defendant. Mr. Marques is a Portuguese, and evidently was all at sea in stating his own case. He explained clearly enough that Mr. Wicking paid him the \$100 to engage his services in trying to sell the property, but he did not understand the difference between a "cushaw" and a retainer. The story about receiving the money as a retainer is quite feasible. The plaintiff was desirous of obtaining \$18,000 for property which Mr. Marques declares is only worth \$12,000, so that there is really nothing out of the way, either in a house owner risking \$100 on the off chance of selling to such advantage, or of a broker requiring in such a doubtful transaction an assured sum to repay him for loss of time, &c., in the event of his failing to find a customer. Mr. Wicking had no acknowledgment of the money, so that if Mr. Marques had wished to act dishonestly, he could easily have repudiated the whole business; instead of which, he admits having received the \$100, and tries to explain on what grounds he received it. Notwithstanding what the plaintiff said to the contrary, it is not customary in this Colony for commission agents to lend comparatively large sums of money to needy property brokers, without receiving a proper acknowledgment, and security; and we are, therefore, not inclined to place much reliance on Mr. Wicking's evidence in the face of his own statement that he had already lost over \$2,000, by lending money to persons of the defendant's stamp.

Whilst in the witness box Mr. Wicking was no doubt justified in posing as a martyr; but we think it was a false move to try on that played out rag, philanthropy. Mr. Wicking stated in effect that had not Marques been mixed up in some affair of \$300, he would not have taken the trouble to sue him for a paltry hundred dollars. The Judge did not wish to hear about the \$300, and so we are quite in the dark as to what the plaintiff alluded. However, we are in a position to gauge the value of Mr. Wicking's philanthropy. Mr. Marques was quite willing to acquiesce in Mr. Snowden's suggestion that he should allow a judgment for the defendant, and apart from the interchange of a few foolish personalities with the plaintiff, behaved most handsomely in the case. In less than an hour after judgment had been entered the apostle of philanthropy had taken proceedings to have Mr. Marques arrested, and lodged in gaol, and as a matter of fact the "Professor" was actually in custody. This may be the law of Hongkong; but we have a strong opinion that, if Mr. Justice Snowden had thought that Mr. Wicking intended carrying out this petty vengeance, the judgment given in Wicking v. Marques would have been considerably modified.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 6th July.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Active military preparations are being made for the despatch of an Indian contingent to Egypt, if necessary.

The Conference has decided to invite the Porte to send troops to Egypt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamships *Haihan* and *Dale* undock at Sam-shui-po this afternoon, the *Oceanic* taking the vacant dock.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* of May 25th announces that a few days ago 400 houses belonging to Jewish inhabitants were burnt down in the small town of Wassilasky, near Wilna. The same paper states that agrarian agitation in the Baltic provinces is increasing, and that while the peasants in the Milt district of Courland have been pacified, those in the Pernau district of Livonia are now in revolt.

The dead body of a Chinese male adult, name unknown, was found floating in the harbour off Praya West at 10 o'clock this morning, by a Chinese Police Constable. The body was sent to the Civil Hospital.

We would direct the attention of mariners to a notice in another column from the Colonial Secretary, intimating that a wreck, which has been marked by a light vessel, lies five miles south west of San Francisco harbour.

The long talked of amalgamation of the agencies of the Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies at this port has at last become a fact. Mr. F. E. Foster will in future represent both companies.

The houses in Jervois Street, sections of Inland Lot 202, which were announced to be sold by public auction by Mr. J. M. Guedes yesterday, were sold privately for \$32,000, a few minutes before the time of auction. The mortgage deed was for \$25,500.

FURTHER charges were preferred this morning at the Police Court against Wong Apow, the defendant in the dollar-note altering and defacing case, committed for trial. He was charged by a Chinese prostitute with stealing from her on 4th instant 2 pieces of clothing and a pair of silver earrings, and also with attempting to obtain \$93 by means of a defaced bank note. The woman identified the note passed on the prostitute living in Cochrane Street as the one attempted to be passed on her. The case was remanded till Monday.

In the action in which Mr. J. M. Guedes sued Thomas Ide Bowler, Esq. for the sum of \$552—postponed by the Chief Justice at the special request of Bowler for a week on Friday last—Mr. Justice Snowden this morning gave judgment against the defendant. Thomas, nothing daunted, assumed his most innocent expression, and in homed accents asked the Judge to give him further time, an impudent request which His Honour very properly refused, stating that if he wanted to make any arrangement he would have to deal with Mr. Guedes. If Mr. Bowler does not "part" by to-morrow, we have authority for stating that he will find matters made exceedingly warm for him.

Mr. E. E. DA SILVA, an assistant in the China Sugar Refinery, charged his Chinese servant before Captain Thomsett this morning with disobedience of orders and disorderly conduct yesterday. Mr. Silva said he called the defendant three times but he took no notice, and turned his back and went to the cookhouse, being insolent when spoken to. A watchman at the Refinery said complainant called defendant 3 or 4 times, and when he asked him why he did not answer, defendant got into a defiant attitude and grasped hold of his master, who caught him by the queue. The defendant said both witnesses struck him, but this was denied. A fine of one dollar, or four days imprisonment, was imposed.

W. H. WOOD, head waiter on board the P. & O. steamship *Rosetta*, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning charged by Antonio Emanuel, knifeman on the ship, with assaulting him on the 2nd instant between Singapore and Hongkong. There was some difficulty in eliciting from the complainant what actually occurred, as he only spoke the Goa "bat," which the interpreter but imperfectly understood. However, it appears he charged the defendant with kicking and striking him. Defendant said he called the complainant at half-past five in the morning; half an hour after the other men had started to work. As he refused to turn to at all, he put his hand on his shoulder and shook him. The complainant thereupon called him a "sowar" and other ugly names, and so he boxed his ears. The defendant was fined two dollars or four days' imprisonment.

TSANG AFUK, a compositor employed in the Hongkong Telegraph office, charged Sung Ayuk, a coolie, residing at No. 17 Praya Central, with an assault. The complainant, it appears, went to the coolie's house at 6 p.m. on Saturday last to collect some "spendulicks" owing him by the latter. His firmness and persistency in demanding his dollars aroused the anger of the coolie, who beat and knocked the type-slinger down, producing several marks and bruises, exhibited. Defendant said complainant was drunk when he came to the house, and he told him to clear out. He did not beat him, but complainant fell against a fire engine, which caused the marks on his corpus. Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith, Manager of the Telegraph, said he remembered the day in question, during which the complainant was hard at work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., being quite sober. He had never known complainant to be otherwise than perfectly temperate, and he bore an excellent character. The defendant was fined five dollars or 14 days' hard labour.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*.—From absolute insignificance the town of Singapore has risen within the century to a first position among the commercial centres of the East. It may happen, however, that another half-century or less will find this now flourishing seaport relegated back to comparative unimportance. It owes its present wealth and population to the trade between China and Japan, with Burma, India, and the West, quite as much as to its direct commerce with Java, Sumatra, and Malacca. Thanks to its situation at the extremity of the Straits of Malacca, upon the grand commercial highway between the Eastern and Western portions of Maritime Asia, it has gradually become a general entrepot for the shipping of all nations. Now it is threatened with disaster. A rival to M. F. de Lesseps has appeared in the shape of a French engineer, M. Deloncle, who projects cutting through the peninsula at its narrowest point, which we presume is the Isthmus of Kra. This, it is calculated, would shorten the voyage for steamers by three days, and effect a saving of several hundred pounds to those of large burden. Should this "improvement of nature" come to pass, both Malacca and Singapore will suffer severely, while the French colony in Lower Cochin China might probably become the place of call for Eastern bound steamers.

At Vienna on May 25th Johann Richter, a shoemaker's assistant, who was the editor of a Social Democratic paper circulated amongst the Jews, was tried for high treason. At the conclusion of the proceedings, which were secret, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes regulations with regard to the Jews, prohibiting them from settling outside towns and villages, save where there are already Jewish settlements; suspending provisionally contracts of purchase or tenancy with Jews, and prohibiting them from transacting business on Sundays and holidays when the establishments of Christians are closed. At the same time, it is also stated that the Government is resolved to punish all outrages against the persons and property of the Jews.

An old offender named Ip Ayan, a bricklayer, was sent to six months' hard labour this morning by Captain Thomsett, for entering a dwelling house in Tung On Lin Lane for an unlawful purpose. The bricklayer, it appears, entered the house this morning at 3.30, and when asked what he wanted, said he wished to take shelter from the rain, the fact being that it was not raining at all at the time. Such a "crammer" was too much even for the elastic conscience of a Chinese shopkeeper, so he gave the bricklayer into custody.

AMONG recent American stories is one concerning the vicissitudes of mining in California, which, if not true, is *bona fide*, as an illustration of perseverance under difficulties. A committee of stockholders, it appears, in days gone by waited upon the superintendent of the mine in question to ask why it had yielded no profits or anything better than assessments upon the luckless proprietors. They were received by the official most graciously and invited to be seated, and he then proceeded to explain why there had been no returns down to that time, but only calls. "Gentlemen," he said, "you are all aware of the fact that we had scarcely begun work when the mouth of our mine was blocked by a land slide. That put us back a month." The deputation nodded assent. "Then we had just got in shape to take out 4,000 tons of ore worth 2,000 dollars per ton when the mine caved in. You recall it?" They did. "Once more we went out to the mine, and when the mine was flooded by a subterranean river." That was true, they admitted. "Then we had just got the water out when we discovered that our mine was located on another man's claim. We had him shot to prevent trouble, and once more we were about to declare a dividend of 200 per cent. when the dead man's heirs put in an appearance. There were three of them. We chased one over the range, had another hung by the Vigilance Committee, and I am happy to inform you that I have four men out after the other, and am every hour expecting to hear that he has tumbled off a cliff. Gentlemen, there is hope ahead, golden hope. Please come up and drink with me, after which there will be another assessment of 10 per cent."

IN an interesting article on the speed of express trains the *Leisure Hour* for June says:—An exceptionally high speed has been given to the Great Western Exeter express trains in order to run them from London to that city in the same time as the South-Western "expresses," which traverse a much shorter route. The 11.45 a.m. Great Western express known as the "Flying Dutchman," travels over the broad gauge line from London to Swindon in 1 hr. and 27 min., or equal to 53½ miles an hour. Although this is the greatest velocity of travelling recorded in Bradshaw's Railway Guide and other time-tables for the distance run, there have been many authentic statements to show that the "express" which is reputed to be the quickest in the world is not entitled to this distinction, nor are any other broad gauge trains. The Great Northern special express, the "Flying Scotchman," which leaves London for Edinburgh at 10 a.m. claims this merit. Its first run without stopping from King's Cross Station to Grantham, 105½ miles, in 2 hrs. and 6 min., is said to be not only the longest continuous run, but the fastest on earth. The celebrated Great Western express goes considerably slower between Swindon and Exeter than it does between Paddington and Swindon, and only averages 46 miles an hour, including stops, on the whole route; but the "Flying Scotchman" travels from London to York, 199 miles, in 3 hrs. and 55 min., or equal to 50 miles an hour, besides taking much heavier loads than the former train. The five o'clock express of the Great Northern Company to Manchester runs on Sundays at the rate of 53½ miles an hour between Hitchin and Peterborough, and one of their "specials" performed the distance between London and York, in the summer of 1880, in 3 hrs. and 34 min. In one part of the journey a speed of 64 miles an hour was maintained for 22 miles, and in another portion of the permanent way a rate of 70 miles an hour was run for 5 miles; while a velocity of 60 miles an hour was kept up for 86 miles, being the fastest time ever travelled for so long a distance. The Leeds express has run from Grantham to Wakefield, 70½ miles, in 79 min., equal to 54.4 miles an hour. The reason why the Great Northern Railway Company run their trains at a higher speed than other companies, is because they have the best constructed engines for quick travelling on the narrow gauge system. These engines, with their eight-foot driving wheels, have attained a velocity of 70 miles an hour with sixteen loaded carriages on a level portion of the railway. The London and North-Western Company's express to Manchester, which leaves Euston Station at 4 p.m., also runs faster between Willesden and Rugby, which is about the same distance as between Paddington and Swindon, than the "Flying Dutchman," although the former train is a much heavier one and has longer gradients to climb. Some of the express trains on the Cheshire Lines Railway between Manchester and Liverpool, a distance of 34 miles, is run by a few trains in 40 min., or at the rate of 51 miles an hour.

A REUTERS telegram from St. Petersburg on May 25th says:—According to intelligence published here to-day, General Drenteln, Governor-General of Kiel, in consequence of some reports of impending fresh outrages against the Jews, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Balta, declaring that all authors or instigators of such outrages will be tried by court-martial, and that in the event of police measures being found insufficient for restraining excesses, they would be suppressed by military force. It is added that the head of the Balta police recommended the Jewish inhabitants to remain calm, and assured them of the immediate repression of any attempts at outrage.

REFERRING to political matters in Italy, the special correspondent of a London daily, writing from Rome on May 25th observes:—Signor Mancini's interview with Count Hatzfeldt at Milan has been most satisfactory. Italy and Germany continue to agree in their views on the Egyptian question. The *Rassegna* says:—"We are convinced that Italy and Europe would not look on silently at the Anglo-French expedition to the Jewish inhabitants to remain calm, and assured them of the immediate repression of any attempts at outrage."

THE following letter on the "Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister" question, was written by Cardinal Manning:—"Archbishop's house, May 10.—To the Very Rev. Canon Gilbert, D.D., Vicar-General of the R.C. Archdiocese of Westminster.—Rev. and Dear Vicar-General. Some years ago the bishops laid before Lord Chelmsford's Commission on the Marriage Laws certain points on which modification would be desirable. One was for some provision by which the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, after a dispensation from the Holy See had been obtained, might be legalized. These words of ours have been quoted by the promoters of such marriages as favourable to their views. Nothing was further from the intention of the bishops. 1.—The law of the Catholic Church forbids and annuls the marriage with a deceased wife's sister. 2.—The law of England on this point is to this moment Catholic, and supports the discipline of the Church. 3.—The Holy See can alone dispense in such cases, and it never dispenses, except (1) rarely, (2) with reluctance, and (3) for grave reasons and to avoid greater evils. 4.—To abolish the law which prohibits such marriages would have the effect of throwing open as lawful to everybody that which in few, rare, and exceptional cases is reluctantly given to avoid greater evils. 5.—And this throwing open of the civil law would encourage and multiply such marriages, in direct opposition to the discipline of the Catholic Church, and to the grave and dangerous disturbance of domestic life. Better far is it that a few cases should still suffer a legal hardship than that the home life of our whole common-wealth should be seriously endangered. I trust that all Catholics in either House of Parliament will vote firmly and always against such a change in the statute law. You may use this letter to satisfy any doubts as to the subject of it. Believe me, always yours faithfully, Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop."

A CORRESPONDENT at Morocco describes a recent visit which he made to the slave market at that place. He says:—By the Mahomedan law no man is permitted to have more than four wives; but there is no limit but of the purse to the number of female slaves who may be added to his establishment. The Sultan's ladies are numbered by hundreds, if they do not indeed reach the four figures; and in proportion to his position and wealth the well-to-do Moor in like manner has a large or small harem establishment. Any girls in the provinces who are more than ordinarily pretty are sent up to the Court for the Sultan's inspection, or sent to him as a complimentary present. Men in high positions, as the Vizier, are also often presented with ladies, and being frequently very wealthy, complete their establishment by private contract, paying, perhaps, 200 for a girl they may admire. The ordinary well-to-do Moor, of whom there are a large number of the merchant class, have to content themselves by buying in the open market, and consequently, the slave market is a highly patronized institution. Those who are to be sold are placed by the salesmen in some small recesses or stalls opening on to the court. There were about fifty or sixty persons for sale of both sexes and all ages, most of them black as jet, and from their features evidently natives of the Soudan, some of whom were to be sold only in lots, with two or three children. These were the drudges for house and field work, the price of whom is always moderate, and strictly commensurate to the amount of work they are likely to be able to perform. But beside these were two female figures who evidently excited no small amount of interest in the grey-bearded old Moors who formed no small proportion of the purchasers. One of them was a closely-veiled Moorish girl, whose features were revealed only to inquiring customers, but who from a passing glance did not appear to be remarkable for her beauty; the other was a pretty girl from the province of Sus, whose rose-coloured caftan and green silk head-dress contrasted pleasantly with her olive complexion and long black lashes. They were all neatly and tidily dressed, bearing no sign of ill-treatment or scant nourishment, and were treated with all consideration both by salesmen and purchasers, though the examinations made by the latter of the teeth, arms, &c., of those they bid for was very repulsive to those unaccustomed to such sights.

AFTER the Bowler *versus* Fraser-Smith libel case had been committed for trial this afternoon, Thomas Ide, who had gone to the Magistracy office to sign the depositions, returned to the Court with the papers in his hand, and was representing to Captain Thomsett there was something wrong in the depositions where it was stated by the Magistrate that Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith applied that the matter might be referred to the Supreme Court, when his Worship promptly shut Thomas Ide up, telling him that he (Bowler) had nothing whatever to do with what the Magistrate wrote on the depositions, nor had he any right to read any part of them except that which he had to sign. With all his effrontery, the redoubtable one retired from the Court considerably crestfallen.

A CALCUTTA man named Hing Goo, aged 27, an unemployed fireman, who would seem to have a particular penchant for putting his hand on ladies' breasts, was charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with an offence of this character, committed on a married Chinawoman yesterday in Tank Lane. The lady was chopping firewood outside her door when Hing Goo approached noiselessly and took up a position behind her, from which coign of vantage he committed the act, which so aroused her virtuous, wisely indignation that she promptly called a constable and had him arrested. It appears Hing Goo had been arrested for a similar offence earlier in the day but was let off by the Inspector. To teach him that "hands off" was the wiser course, Captain Thomsett sent Hing Goo to fourteen days' hard labour.

WONG APOW, charged on remand from yesterday with defacing or altering a one-dollar note, and obtaining \$35 by means of the same from a prostitute living in Cochrane Street, was committed this morning for trial at the Supreme Court, by Mr. Wodehouse. The house boy in the employment of the woman, corroborated his mistress's and the other woman's evidence as to defendant representing the note to be a \$100 one, and asking for his change of \$75.—The defendant, a short-statured Chinaman, dressed in European fashion, and keeper of a rattle-war shop in Lyndhurst Terrace, elected to make his defence at the Police Court, and said he slept at home all Wednesday night, and never went out at all. He was a married man, and did not go to stop at the woman's house. Why did the complainant not show the note to any one to see whether it was a good one or not? Moreover, it was the rule in the Colony that when a man wanted to change a \$100 note he must put his name to the back of it. This was not done with the note. If he had passed the note he should not have given the woman his card (business card). His only witness was his wife, who could prove he slept at home that night.—The evidence of defendant's wife was taken, to the effect that he slept with her all that night, but it was afterwards struck out of the depositions by the Magistrate.—The receiving officer at Victoria Gaol proved two previous convictions against the prisoner, one for assault and one for larceny. It appears the defendant, being asked his name by the woman, gave her his business card, which she took to the Police Station after the fraud was discovered. Prisoner's arrest was thus rendered easy, and it certainly seems strange he should have given the woman the card, thereby contributing to his own detection, or rather insuring it.

A LIMA correspondent in a letter, dated May 4, says:—A most interesting and important court-martial has just been brought to a close. In April last year Col. Letelier was given the command of 700 men and sent to raid through the Junin Valley. His instructions, which were verbally given, limited him to adopting the usual military precautions in an enemy's country, and to the collection of war contributions from the towns and villages through which he passed. These instructions he exceeded, and, in addition, stole a large amount of the contributions he collected. Three officers, Cols. Belisario Romero Roa and Anacleto Lagos, and Major Virgilio Mendez were tried with him. During this raid many atrocities were committed. The men were granted licences which they willingly seized; and towns which had looked to the arrival of the Chileans as a signal for the establishment of good government were made heavy sufferers. People who to-day would have been friendly to Chili were compelled to become its enemies, although they were unarmed, and much of the trouble now going on in the interior was created by the manner in which the expedition was conducted. One instance of this is given in the charges against Letelier. He is proved to have seized an Italian named Ciesca, and to have tried him as a Peruvian citizen, for having given money to the Peruvian cause. Ciesca was tried and condemned to death on these grounds. The sentence was commuted through his delivering over his whole fortune, amounting to 39,000 dollars, and his friends subscribing 12,000 dollars among them. Fifty-one thousand Chile dollars was the ransom imposed and paid. The whole transaction sheds little lustre on the Chilean army, but what makes the matter worse, the money was retained by those who took part in this act of brigandage. The sentence given by the court-martial is as follows:—Letelier is deprived of command and condemned to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour. He is absolutely prohibited re-entering the army, and his property and effects are confiscated. To the State in repayment of the 53,000 Chilean dollars which it is proved he took from the contribution and ransom fund. Lieut. Col. Roa is proved to have likewise appropriated from the same fund 24,100 dollars, and he is ordered to pay that amount, be cashiered, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Lieut. Col. Anacleto Lagos is proved to have retained 4,310 dollars for his own use by order of Letelier, the commander of the expedition, is ordered to be set at liberty, in consideration of his lengthy arrest having satisfied the ends of justice in his case. The trial has lasted nine months. It is believed that the sums obtained by the chiefs of the expedition were much greater than appear in the charges against them, but they had managed to conceal the amount collected in some cases. The expedition was gallantly and ably conducted in a military sense, but it was tarnished by the rapacity and cruelty which characterised the conduct of its leaders.

THOMAS IDE BOWLER ON THE
WAR-PATH.

Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, appeared before Captain Thomsett at the Police Court this morning on a summons taken out by Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler, of Police and other Courts notoriety, for having on the 3rd instant unlawfully and maliciously published a certain defamatory libel of and concerning him (Bowler).—Thomas Ide entered the witness box, appearing unusually pale and nervous, and said he was a broker. On the 3rd July he became aware of an article in the *Hongkong Telegraph*. A copy of the paper was attached to the information.—Captain Thomsett asked the astute one how he became aware of the article—if he was told about it.—Mr. Bowler replied it was very much told him, and he procured a copy of the paper and read it.—As other paragraphs previously published about Mr. Bowler would seem to have been mixed up with that of the 3rd July, Mr. Fraser-Smith said he was before the Court on a summons for an article published on the 3rd instant. He was not there to answer for any other article.—Mr. Bowler said he wished to explain there were several other articles, but that his Worship had declined to grant him the summons he applied for, and so that he now only put in the one marked "C." Mr. Bowler was proceeding to make some further remarks, when Captain Thomsett told him to confine himself to the matter in hand. Thomas Ide went on to say that he complained specially of all the places marked in pencil, and of the whole paragraph as calculated to make him ridiculous and contemptible.—Captain Thomsett asked defendant if he wished the information read.—Mr. Fraser-Smith said he did.—Mr. Bowler here explained that the information had not been sworn to by Mr. Woodhouse, who granted the summons, deeming such unnecessary.—Captain Thomsett asked the defendant if he admitted being the editor and proprietor of the paper.—Mr. Fraser-Smith said he did, when Captain Thomsett remarked he had then only to decide whether he thought the paragraph was libellous or not, and proceeded to read it.—After reading the information and paragraph, Captain Thomsett, addressing Thomas Ide, said he noticed that Thomas had underlined several places, and asked him if he complained of being styled the "irrepressible," and if he thought that libellous.—Mr. Bowler said it was calculated to make him ridiculous.—Captain Thomsett made some reference to the Ordinances on the subject of Libel, when Mr. Bowler said he sued under the Libel Act.—Mr. Fraser-Smith said Mr. Bowler was not suing, that it was a criminal prosecution.—Mr. Bowler said the paragraph was calculated to make people laugh at him, and to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the public. The defendant accused him of conduct really most disgraceful, namely that he (Bowler) would feign sickness. Mr. Fraser-Smith said he would like it to be brought to the notice of the Chief Justice and he (Bowler) would be sorry to banish him of his desire.—Captain Thomsett said there were so many of these cases he thought the best course would be to send this one to the Supreme Court so that it could be decided if they were libels, or not. The paragraph was possibly calculated to make a person look ridiculous. His Worship then asked the defendant if he admitted publication and being editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph*. Mr. Fraser-Smith said he did.—Captain Thomsett then asked if (defendant) wrote the paragraph himself or if it was supplied to him.—Mr. Fraser-Smith said he wrote it himself, and that he should like if his Worship could send the case to the Supreme Court. This man (Bowler) had lately proved such a nuisance it was the best lesson which could be taught him. If his Worship could see his way at all to send it to the Supreme Court he should be glad.—Captain Thomsett committed the case for trial at the next Criminal Sessions defendant being bound in his personal recognizance of \$100. The following is a copy of Mr. Bowler's information as read by the Magistrate in Court.—In the Police Court of Hongkong, Information and complaint of Thomas Ide Bowler of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, who states on oath:—I am a broker carrying on business at No. 9 Beaconsfield Arcade, Victoria aforesaid. On the 3rd instant there was published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* newspaper, of which one Robert Fraser-Smith is the ostensible proprietor and publisher, a certain writing, or article, exhibiting "C" to this affidavit, in which article the complainant is spoken of as having "cut an ignoble figure," is ironically referred to as having "Spun a yarn," of being a "guileless one," of having tried to "humbly" a certain person, of having threatened to "feign sickness" in order to deceive the Judge in Supreme Court, Summary Jurisdiction, and (by inference) of being so infamous that he could not be libelled. The said article is complained of as libellous, as imputing to the complainant disgraceful, fraudulent and dishonest conduct, as injurious to his character and credit, and as calculated to make the complainant ridiculous and contemptible in the relations of private life. Complainant therefore prays that the said Robert Fraser-Smith be brought before this Court to answer to the charge of having published or caused to be published a wilful, wicked and malicious libel, and be further dealt with according to law.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A
CAPTAIN.

Capt. Thomas Bryce, of Glasgow, appeared before a special bench of the Southampton magistrates, on June 1, on a charge of scuttling and abandoning the new four-masted iron ship *Falls of Afton*, on a voyage from Glasgow to Calcutta, in April. In answer to a suggestion that a gentleman representing the firm of Russell and Co., the builders of the vessel, was present to give any details as to her construction, the chairman said the Bench had decided not to go into that question. Mr. Bell, solicitor to the firm, protested against damaging statements in reference to the vessel being scattered broadcast with no

opportunity of refuting them. It was added that the vessel was now all right, and had left Madeira for Calcutta. Smith Skeldon, the chief mate, in cross-examination by the defendant's solicitor, stated that two days before they started they pumped the vessel (which was of 1,800 tons, and worth 26,000) out at Glasgow, and between that day and April 17 there was an increase of an inch and a half of water in the well. After sailing they experienced a very strong gale, and the ship laboured heavily, one man being washed overboard, but he was washed back again. The rigging fore and aft became loose, and the men were engaged all day getting the gear clear, it being washed by the ship and the weather. On April 20 the vessel shipped large quantities of water, and some of it went below; and they were unable to sound the well, owing to the rolling of the vessel. Sixteen able seamen were sent aloft to fix the gear, and witness made an entry in the log-book to the effect that if the bad weather continued the ship would be dismantled as there was not a nut or a bolt to be depended on. The nuts kept falling in all directions. He did not consult the captain about making this entry, though they had conversations every day about the state of the ship and the weather, and the defendant had expressed to him his fears that the vessel was in danger. After leaving Glasgow defendant never left the deck for more than two hours at a time, and during the bad weather witness did not go below for more than an hour. They pumped the ship on the 21st, and found an increase of water since the 17th. Witness gave details as to the further increase of water, and said that on the 22nd the men were kept at the pumps all day. The water was reduced to eight inches; but the vessel buried herself in the sea, and it was impossible to take soundings on deck, the carpenter going below to the 50. He went below and crawled over the cargo with the carpenter, and found the decks leaking all over like a shower-bath, and when the vessel was under, the water came in through the rivet holes of every part like a continuous stream. The captain told the carpenter to try and stop the holes with tallow, and he stopped those at the after port, but he could not stop the others, for when the vessel was under, the sea would spurt in to the extent of two or three feet. Witness was obliged to keep the men on the poop, lest they should be washed overboard. On the 23rd the captain, witness, the second mate, and the carpenter held a consultation, and decided it was unsafe to proceed further, and the course was changed for home, as the water was gaining every day, and there were 15 in. in the well, that being an increase of 3 in. after they had pumped, and 6 in. in the forepeak. Witness spoke at further length as to the leaky character of the vessel, and said that ten hours after the alteration of course a change of wind induced the captain to again steer for the seaward. He believed if the bad weather had continued the masts would have rolled out of the ship. On the 26th the vessel was dead in the water and down by the head. On the 28th there were 21 in., or a gain of 6 in., and 8 ft. in the forepeak.

Mr. Bell, representing the builders, said that was after the suction pipe had been cut, and the crew had left the vessel. Witness said that having sighted a Norwegian barque they decided to get out the boats in case of emergency, and witness, by the captain's orders, asked the other vessel to stand by. When the crew had left the *Falls of Afton* there was but one boat in the davits, and this was times water-borne. At ten o'clock three of the five men left on board got into this boat, and refused to remain any longer in the ship, saying she was sinking. He considered, notwithstanding the Plimsoll mark, she was too deeply laden with railway iron. Some further evidence was given, Hugh McAskill, the carpenter, saying that when they afterwards saw the ship at Madeira the Plimsoll mark was five or six inches under water. The chairman said that at present there was not sufficient evidence to commit the defendant, but before discharging him he and one of his colleagues would have an interview with the Board of Trade, to ascertain if they thought it desirable to have a Board of Trade inquiry. Defendant was remanded in the same bail of 3,000.—*Overland Mail.*

EGYPT.

We take the following interesting account of the general situation in Egypt from the *Hornet* of June 2nd.

The past week has been alarmingly eventful in Egypt. Crisis has been replaced by chaos, and disorder by anarchy. Arabi Bey, after having been superseded by the Khedive, condemned to exile by France and England—in their ultimatum despatch to Cairo—was on Saturday, May 20, reinstated as Minister of War and Marine, and became indisputably master of the situation. The Khedive was only a reluctant party to this arrangement. He did not consent to the restoration of Arabi until several deputations composed of members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Mussulman priesthood had waited on him and told him that if he refused there would be a rising among the army, and in all probability, a massacre. Upon hearing this, the Khedive said that he bowed to the will of his people, and placed himself and the country in the hands of Arabi.

Since then all has been confusion and excitement at the banks of the Nile. Arabi has acted as a military dictator; there has been a panic among the European population, and a hurried exodus of the French and English settlers. The army has been described as "in full revolt," and it has been clamorously demanded of Arabi that he should depose the Khedive. As, however, Arabi has professed throughout the utmost devotion to the Porte, and has repeatedly announced that he regards Tewfik as the representative of the Sultan, who is the Suzerain of Egypt, he has thus far declined to take this step. Meanwhile, the authorities of the Western Powers have sunk to zero. There are rumours of armed intervention on the part of Turkey, and of the despatch of a Turkish Commission; but of military action by France or England we hear nothing. French and English ironclads are still anchored close to the Egyptian coast; but their presence there has not been taken to reassure the European inhabitants.

There can be little doubt that Arabi has throughout acted in accord with the secret instructions of the Turkish Government. The Sultan has professed to be upholding the Khedive, but, seeing that by conniving at the Khedive's overthrow he has been able to embarrass France and England, he has connived at it without hesitation. On the other hand, England and France have not succeeded in arriving at an understanding as to the steps to be taken by them for the restoration of tranquillity in Egypt. England is not prepared to land troops, and has trusted to the influence of the Sultan; she has also placed pressure upon France to prevent the despatch of any of her soldiers, well knowing that wherever France acquires a military footing it is difficult to dislodge her. The Sultan has not been slow to perceive the relations of mutual distrust existing between the two Powers, and he has turned them with much skill to his own advantage.

That Turkey should have no wish to interfere in Egypt simply to oblige France or England, is scarcely surprising. France has already incurred her deep distrust by her policy in Tunis and by her attitude towards Tripoli. On the other hand, the Prime Minister of England is regarded by the Sultan as his greatest enemy. Further, it is possible that he may be influenced by the wishes or what he believes to be the wishes of the other

European Powers. The Sultan may have come to the conclusion that he will not be specially obliging Germany or any other of the Great Powers by smoothing the path of France and England. Neither Mr. Gladstone's nor Sir Charles Dilke's statements in the House of Commons last night, June 1, throw much fresh light on the actual position or the immediate future in Egypt. The report that a conference of the European Powers is to be held at Constantinople is correct, and the basis on which it will deliberate is the existence of *status quo* in Egypt, and the maintenance of the Khedive's authority. But a conference cannot assemble in twenty-four hours, and conclude its business out of hand. The question which all persons are asking themselves is, What is to be done in Egypt meanwhile? No definite answer was given by the Prime Minister or by the Foreign Under Secretary yesterday. The only reason alleged for this reticence is that the English Government is under an obligation to the French and pledged to say nothing. On the general question of intervention, the Prime Minister said nothing more than that if it were conducted by France or England it would, or might be, extremely dangerous. As regards the Suez Canal and the protection of English interests, Sir Charles Dilke replied that one end of the waterway was guarded by an English and the other by a French ship, while Mr. Gladstone stated that Admiral Seymour would if necessary land at Alexandria, adding that he did not contemplate such a contingency.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

To-day's
Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Captain Ortiz, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 7th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1882. [478]

FOR SAIGON.
THE British Steamer
"CANTON,"
Captain J. C. Jacques, will be despatched as above at SIX P.M., TO-DAY, the 7th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1882. [483]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1882. [486]

UNION LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"YORKSHIRE,"
Captain Lyon, due on or about the 12th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1882. [484]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
INFORMATION has been received by this Government that a WRECK lies 5 miles South West of the entrance to San Francisco Harbour, and that it is marked by a Light Vessel.
By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1882. [485]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
COMMENCING ON SUNDAY, the 9th inst., the DEPARTURES of the NIGHT-BOATS on the HONGKONG-CANTON LINE will be as follows:—
TO CANTON.
"POWAN"—On MONDAYS } AT 6 P.M.
" " " FRIDAYS }
FROM CANTON.
"POWAN"—On TUESDAYS } AT 5.30 P.M.
" " " THURSDAYS }
" " " SATURDAYS } 5.30 P.M.
TO CANTON.
"KIUNGCHOW"—On SUNDAYS } AT 5.30 P.M.
" " " TUESDAYS }
" " " THURSDAYS }
FROM CANTON.
"KIUNGCHOW"—On MONDAYS } AT 5.30 P.M.
" " " WEDNESDAYS }
" " " FRIDAYS }
By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1882. [487]

Intimations.

W A H L O O N G,
ESTABLISHED 1865.
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND
JEWELLER.
DEALER IN
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crap Shawls, Gauzes,
Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles,
Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers
always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality
guaranteed.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and REPORTS, &c., &c.
Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Intimations.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [447]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.
This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. COOK, Proprietor.
4751

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-
antees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.
MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo, Wash, and directed, you will
NEVER BE BOLD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate. [268]

FOR SALE.
"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."
A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand
Gallons per day.
PATENT TUBE BEADERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELDAM'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known.
For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE.
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.;
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [397]

WING TY LOONG.
HAS FOR SALE.
PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup
and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish,
Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red
Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sau-
sages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep Tongues,
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of
Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly
\$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents
each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in
Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at 11.30 a.m., and circulated
free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

CHIE N A M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER,
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

Intimations.

S U N S H I N G.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crap Shawls,
Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c.
The best house in the trade for high-
class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY
of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps,
Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are
invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and
Ship COAL for Sale in large or small
quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Com-
modious small steamers on hire for towing pur-
poses, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any
other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

T O K K E E.
COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.
KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM
COAL of the best quality, at moderate
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

A H O Y.
HOY LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,
&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.
Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture.
China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,
Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best
material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

S A M H I N G, (S T U L T Z).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.
IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Um-
brellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks
of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting.
Special attention given to the Tailoring Depart-
ment. A perfect fit and best workmanship guar-
anteed. Cottons and Chintzes for Dresses in
all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

NOTICE.
BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW
RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best
Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

S Z H I N G.
TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.
HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies' material made up, and a perfect Fit Guar-
anteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,
FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

Y E U Q U A.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE
PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
H O N G K O N G.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

N A M S I N G,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats,
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in
the most approved West End style, a perfect
Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.
NEW SEASON'S GOODS.
Just received.
74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

L I N G S H I N G.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's
RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-
PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AND
ADVERTISERS generally are informed that
arrangements have now been completed to issue
daily in connection with all
ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.
FREE OF CHARGE.
As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong*
Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of
THREE HUNDRED COPIES,
is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention
of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages
offered by this journal as a General Advertising
Medium, and the support of the Mercantile com-
munity and the public generally is respectfully
solicited.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
Letters, per 100 10 Cents.
Post Cards, each 3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial } 2 Cents.
Newspapers, per 200 }
Registration 10 Cents.
Do. with return receipt, 15 Cents.
Commercial papers signify such papers as,
though written by hand, do not bear the charac-
ter of an actual or personal correspondence, such
as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge
is the same as for Books, but all packets of and
under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.
LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING
SHIP.
When it is desired to forward letters to the
United States by a sailing ship which is not notifi-
ed as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to
post the letters in the ordinary way, marked
with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents
per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then
undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of depart-
ure and despatching the correspondence. It is
requested that the letters be posted if possible at
least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

TEA MUSTERS.
Persons who send Musters of Tea through the
Post in Tins are requested to have them made
flat or square instead of round, as it is impos-
sible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It
is believed that the tea will travel more safely in
flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to
be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1 1/2 inches is suggested
as a good size. The tins should not have sharp
corners.
A Pillar Box has been established at the West
Point Police Station (opposite the Sailors' Home),
and another at the South front of the Harbour
Department. The hours of clearance are as
follow:—
West Point A.M. P.M. P.M.
Harbour Department 10.15 2.15 4.00
Letters arrive at the Post Office 10.30 2.30 4.45
Mails closing at this hour will be kept
open till the Messenger arrives from the Pillar
Boxes.
Correspondence of all kinds posted in either
box before the first clearance on mail day will
be in time for the Homeward Mail.
All correspondence for Hongkong will be de-
livered the same day.
Residents who keep a postage account with
this Office may post local correspondence in
these boxes without stamps, provided the sender's
name or recognised device appears on each article.
Local correspondence means that for Hong-
kong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China.
* But not Warrant Officers, etc.—Conductors, Gunners, Boats-
wain, or Carpenter.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Haiphong.—Per *Saline*, to-day, the 7th
instant, at 5 P.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Sarpedon*, to-
day, the 7th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sunda*,
to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa*,
to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Amoy, Tamsui, & Taiwanfoo.—Per *Fo-
kion*, to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Straits and London.—Per *Glenfalloch*,
to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Emmy*, to-morrow, the 8th
instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Hiohoo and Pakhoi.—Per *Hainan*, to-
morrow, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Paladin*, on Monday, the
10th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Avoca*, on
Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, on
Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being
now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is
printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong-
kong List for the Far East* for 1882, which super-
sedes all previous editions.
HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAIL.
THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office
closes, except the night box, which is always
open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7 A.M. Post Office opens.
10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of
all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee
of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until
time of departure.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.
The Mails by the British Contract Packet, will
close on the day of departure during the summer
months as following, commencing from the 4th
May.
For Money order Business at 3 P.M.
For Registry of Correspondence at 4 P.M.
For Posting of all Printed Matter at 4 P.M.
For Do. Letters at 5 P.M.
For Do. Do. with Late at 5.30 P.M.
Letters, to cents late Fee. Newspapers, no late
Fee.

Supplementary Mails can be posted on board
with late fee until 9.30 P.M., after which, Letters
can be placed in the Box on board for treatment
at Singapore.
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-
commissioned Officers' Bandmasters, Army
Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First-Class)
Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce
letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the
rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may
be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong
Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two
cents (one penny).
2.—The same privileges apply to letters ad-
dressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned
Officers named above.
3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London
about every ten days.
4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.
No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent,
even with the ends open.
5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and
description must be stated in full on the letter,
the cover of which must be signed by the Com-
manding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and
description, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
must be stated in full.
5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges
with regard to books or papers, nor can these be
prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.
Many boxes of letters are received at the Post
Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened
with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a
seal.
The attention of boxholders is called to the
necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with
some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-
book or receipt with them. The omission of the
latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether
the contents of the box ever reached the Post
Office; the omission of the former, as to whether
part of them might not have been abstracted for
the sake of the Postage Stamps.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING
SHIP.
When it is desired to forward letters to the
United States by a sailing ship which is not notifi-
ed as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to
post the letters in the ordinary way, marked
with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents
per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then
undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of depart-
ure and despatching the correspondence. It is
requested that the letters be posted if possible at
least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

TEA MUSTERS.
Persons who send Musters of Tea through the
Post in Tins are requested to have them made
flat or square instead of round, as it is impos-
sible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It
is believed that the tea will travel more safely in
flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to
be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1 1/2 inches is suggested
as a good size. The tins should not have sharp
corners.
A Pillar Box has been established at the West
Point Police Station (opposite the Sailors' Home),
and another at the South front of the Harbour
Department. The hours of clearance are as
follow:—
West Point A.M. P.M. P.M.
Harbour Department 10.15 2.15 4.00
Letters arrive at the Post Office 10.30 2.30 4.45
Mails closing at this hour will be kept
open till the Messenger arrives from the Pillar
Boxes.
Correspondence of all kinds posted in either
box before the first clearance on mail day will
be in time for the Homeward Mail.
All correspondence for Hongkong will be de-
livered the same day.
Residents who keep a postage account with
this Office may post local correspondence in
these boxes without stamps, provided the sender's
name or recognised device appears on each article.
Local correspondence means that for Hong-
kong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China.
* But not Warrant Officers, etc.—Conductors, Gunners, Boats-
wain, or Carpenter.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING
SHIP.
When it is desired to forward letters to the
United States by a sailing ship which is not notifi-
ed as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to
post the letters in the ordinary way, marked
with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents
per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then
undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of depart-
ure and despatching the correspondence. It is
requested that the letters be posted if possible at
least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Share business is still very quiet. Banks are weak with sellers at 120 per cent. premium, and there is such a strong inclination to sell apparent, that we think a lower figure would be accepted in several quarters. A fair number of Hongkong Fires have changed hands, but the total demand from Shanghai has not yet been met, and there are still buyers of the stock at 98 1/2. A few sales of China Fires at 320 have been reported. There has been a slight inquiry after Docks during the day, buyers offering 50 per cent. premium; but so far as we have been able to ascertain, no actual transactions have taken place. A few more Steamboats have been negotiated at 30 per share premium, and the stock is in strong request at the rate. Luzons have found purchasers at 120, but only to a limited extent. Other stocks require no special reference.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—120 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex div. buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,650 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex div.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$229 per share, ex div.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$985 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$30 per share premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 per cent. premium, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$172 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$126 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$131 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/9
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/8 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 224 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 224 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$610
(Allowance, Taels 32.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$700
(Allowance, Taels 16.)
PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$578 1/2
PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$582 1/2
PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$575
PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$564 1/2
NEW BENGAL (without choice) per chest, \$572 1/2
NEW BENGAL (bottom) per chest, \$575
OLD BENGAL (without choice) per chest, \$565
OLD BENGAL (bottom) per chest, \$570
PERSIAN per picul, \$410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MAXIM, FAIRBANKS & CO.'S REGISTER.)
VETERAN.
Barometer—4 P.M. 30.005
Thermometer—4 P.M. 84
Thermometer—1 P.M. 85
Thermometer—10 P.M. (Wet Ball) 81
TO-WAY.
Barometer—9 A.M. 30.005
Thermometer—9 A.M. 85
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet Ball) 81
Thermometer—10 P.M. (Wet Ball) 81
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 84

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
BAROMETER.
THERMOMETER.
WIND.
Direction of Wind.
Force.
Dry Thermometer.
Wet Thermometer.
Weather.
Hour's Rain.
Quantity Fallen.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent—State of Weather, Clear, B. sky, C. clouds, D. drizzle, H. fog, G. foggy, H. hail, L. lightning, M. mist, O. overcast, P. passing shower, Q. squally, R. rain, S. snow, T. thunder, U. bad threatening, V. visibility, W. storm, Z. calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 7, MORAY, British steamer, 2,185, Wm. Tutton, Calcutta 22nd June, Penang 28th, and Singapore 1st July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
July 7, FELICIA, German steamer, 863, A. Muller, Newchwang and Chefoo 13th June, Beans.—Siemssen & Co.
July 7, RAJANATHANUHAIR, British steamer, 793, W. Y. Hunter, Bangkok 30th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
July 7, MIRAMIR, British steamer, 890, Duggan, Keelung 4th July, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
July 7, ATALANTA, German steamer, 790, E. G. Pfaff, Saigon 2nd July, Rice.—Kung Onn.
July 7, ENUY, Spanish steamer, 222, G. de Ortuza, Manila 5th July, General.—Remedios & Co.
July 7, ANNIE, German 3-m. schooner, 345, A. H. Muller, Kampit 26th June, Mangrove Bark.—Melchers & Co.
July 7, HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,102, W. Haver, Singapore 1st July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Fortune, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Sumida Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
Yangtze, British steamer, for Ningpo, Kc. Canton, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

July 7, KAISAR-I-HIND, British str., for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
July 7, HOIHOW, British steamer, for Swatow.
July 7, ERNST, German 3-m. sch., for Swatow.
July 7, CHOP-SAI, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.
July 7, GULF OF PANAMA, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
July 7, NONA, German steamer, for Mantung.
July 7, VIVID, British bark, for Tientsin.
July 7, FRIEDRICH, German 3-m. schooner, for Chefoo.
July 7, SUMIDA MARU, Japanese str., for Japan.
July 7, YANGTZE, British steamer, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Moray, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. J. Wilson and 306 Chinese.
Per Felicia, str., from Newchwang, &c.—1 Chinese.
Per Rajanathanuhaar, str., from Bangkok.—330 Chinese.
Per Miramir, str., from Keelung.—1 Chinese.
Per Atalanta, str., from Saigon.—200 Chinese.
Per Enuy, str., from Manila.—196 Chinese.
Per Holstein, str., from Singapore.—Messrs. C. Bunnemann, T. Schulz, and C. Kosenoff.
DEPARTED.
Per Kaiser-i-Hind, mail str., from Hongkong for London.—Messrs. A. Chiswick and P. H. Luff, from Shanghai for Singapore.—Mr. W. G. Gordon, for Penang.—Messrs. R. Anderson, W. Pugh and Capt. Gibbon, for London.—Mrs. Blair 2 children, and servant, Messrs. J. Andrews, H. Topp, and Rev. C. J. Corfe, from Yokohama for Venice.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hahnhuber and 2 children.
Per Nova, str., for Mantung.—10 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamship Enuy reports left Manila on the 5th instant. Had S.E. breezes throughout.
The British steamship Miramar reports left Keelung on the 4th instant. Had fine weather throughout.
The German steamship Atalanta reports left Saigon on the 2nd instant. The first two days had calm weather; after which fresh S.W. monsoon.
The British steamship Rajanathanuhaar reports left Koh-si-chang on the 30th June at noon. Had fine weather throughout. Passed the steamship Consolation off Pulo Obi on the 2nd instant.
The British steamship Moray reports left Calcutta on the 22nd June, Penang on the 28th, and Singapore on the 1st instant at 7 p.m.; arrived here at 4.15 a.m. morning. Had light S.W. and S.E. winds with fine weather all the passage. Passed a blue funnel steamer and a Russian transport, both bound South.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.

Marseilles Manila May 16
Hesperia (s) Yokohama, &c. May 21
Telamachus (s) China May 23
Deucalion (s) China May 23
Harter (s) Japan, &c. May 24
Emeralda Hongkong May 24
Hesperia (s) Hongkong May 25
Valencia (s) Manila May 26

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).
Ella S. Thayer Cardiff Mar. 15
Invisible Penarth Mar. 21
India Cardiff April 4
Melbrek London April 13
Comet Cardiff April 15
Bonito Cuxhaven April 15
Neuchâtes Cardiff April 19
Erin's Isle Penarth April 22
Rockhurst Cardiff April 22
Rossini London April 22
Caroline Behn Hamburg April 23
Marina London April 27
Herschel Middlesborough, April 28
Ida Penarth May 4
N. Boynton New York May 5
Ruthin Penarth May 8
City of Benares Penarth May 8
Mommusen Bremerhaven May 15
Mosin Cardiff May 16
Rosini Cardiff May 19
Electra (s) Hamburg May 20
P. G. Carvill Cardiff May 20
Friederike London May 22
Stentor (s) London May 24
Bellerophon (s) Liverpool May 27
Glenroy (s) London May 27
Gustav Oscar Cardiff May 30

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer Moray left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 7th.
The steamer Glenroy left Singapore on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 10th.
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Stentor left Singapore on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.
The D. D. R. steamer Electra left Singapore on the 6th instant, and is due here on or about the 12th.
The Union Line steamer Yorkshire left Singapore on the morning of the 6th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 12th.
The Netherlands-Indian S. N. Co.'s steamer Wm. Macmillan left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

June 30, ALWINE, German steamer, 400, F. Thiesen, Newchwang 22nd June, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
July 6, ARRATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, A. B. Mactavish, Calcutta 22nd June, Penang 28th, and Singapore 30th, Opium, Cotton, Saltpetre, and Sundries.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
June 29, AVOCA, British steamer, 924, W. A. Wheeler, Bombay 10th June, and Singapore 23rd, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
May 24, CANTON, British str., 1,095, J. C. Jaques, Saigon 20th May, Rice.—Hock Chew.
June 29, CLIFTON, British steamer, 1,717, H. F. Holi, Newcastle 6th June, Coals.—Borneo Co., Limited.
September 28, CONQUEST, British steamer, 316—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 14, DALE, British steamer, 644, P. H. Loff, Bangkok 6th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Fame, British steamer, 117, Stopani (lug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
July 5, FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, Abbott, Tamsui 2nd July, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
April 14, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Swatow 12th April, Ballast.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
July 6, INGO, German str., 671, T. Terrelran, Singapore 29th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.
July 7, I. TAI, Annamite steamer, 1,000, Li Ton Kock, Captain.
July 4, NAMIA, British str., 862, G. Westoby, Fochow 30th June, Amoy 1st July, and Swatow 3rd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
July 6, NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, Garcau, Pakhoi 2nd July, Hoihow 3rd, and Macao 5th, General.—Shing Loong.
July 5, NELSON, British steamer, 894, Thorn, Saigon 30th June, Rice and Paddy.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
July 4, OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,703, Metcalf, San Francisco 6th June, and Yokohama 27th, General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
July 3, PALADIN, British steamer, 896, F. P. Aubin, Saigon 29th June, Rice and Paddy.—Tung Kee.
June 13, PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, 643, T. Hamlin, Saigon 6th June, General.—Melchers & Co.
June 26, PING-ON, British steamer, 575, A. A. McCaslin, Pakhoi 23rd June, Hoihow 25th, and Macao 26th, General.—Russell & Co.
July 6, ROSETTA, British steamer, 2,136, A. E. Barlow, Bombay 17th June, and Singapore 14 July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
July 5, SALTRE, French steamer, 323, Biard, Hiphong and July, and Hoihow 4th, General.—Shing Loong.
June 3, SARPEION, British steamer, Ward, London 8th April, and Singapore 24th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Nov. 24, SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden—China Traders' Insurance Co.
June 7, SHUN ON, Annamite steamer, 136, Blummburg, Hiphong 25th May, General.—Shun Wo Yuen.
June 27, SOLWAY, British steamer, 510, Robert Jarvis, Newchwang and Chefoo 19th June, Yuen Chong.
July 3, SUNDA, British steamer, 1,050, F. S. Cole, Yokohama via Nagasaki and Kobe 24th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
June 23, YOTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, Quangai 19th June, General.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

June 29, ALEXA, British bark, 424, G. Robb, Wellington (N.Z.), 24th April, General.—J. D. Hutchison.
May 29, ALVA, Portuguese ship, 632, E. de Souza, Singapore 24th April, General.—Brandao & Co.
June 26, ARCHOS, British bark, 448, E. W. Holliday, Kudat (N. Borneo) 15th June, Ballast.—Borneo Co., Limited.
June 29, C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Butman, New York 5th March, Kerosene Oil.—Melchers & Co.
June 23, EMILIE, British ship, 1,152, W. Roberts, Cardiff 23rd February, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
June 24, FERDINAND, German bark, 416, Westergaard, Whampoa 22nd June, General.—Wieler & Co.
June 29, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British bark, 464, John G. McCarthy, Saigon 10th June, Salt and Sapanwood.—Soy Sing.
June 7, FORTUNE, Siamese bark, 447, J. L. Soderstrom, Bangkok, Rice.—Chinese.
June 28, FURNACE ARREY, American ship, 1,083, G. Guest, Honolulu 22nd May, Kerosene Oil and Coal.—Russell & Co.
July 2, GENESE BROSSE, German bark, 401, F. von Trunck, Hongkong 1st June, General and Beans.—Wieler & Co.
June 15, GRECIAN, American ship, 1,677, Dunbar, Cardiff 21st February, Coals.—Messageries Maritimes.
June 13, HERMINE, Swedish bark, 289, F. Lonnegren, Tourn 8th June, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
June 18, HINDERIKH, German 3-m. sch., 165, H. Ugen, Port Natal 18th April, Ballast.—Turner & Co.
June 5, JURY, German bark, 680, F. Ulrich, Batavia 6th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
June 17, KAISOW, British bark, 795, John Gadd, Liverpool via Anjer 27th March, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
June 26, LUCY A. NICKELS, Amer. ship, 1,370, D. Nickels, New York 23rd February, Kerosene Oil.—D. Lapraik & Co.
July 5, MARIE LOUISE, German bark, 442, A. Chichen, Newchwang 8th June, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
June 15, MELROSE, American ship, 997, C. A. French, Newcastle 3rd April, Coals.—Borneo Co., Limited.
June 25, NEMHAI GIBSON, American bark, 741, F. C. Bailey, Batavia 9th June, Ballast.—Captain.
June 7, PAUL, German bark, 744, Klefth, Hamburg 16th December, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
June 12, PEHO, German bark, 433, G. Lamcken, Newchwang 21st May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
June 12, FELHAM, British bark, 340, Agnew, Fremantle, W.A. 22nd March, Sandalwood.—Wieler & Co.
June 22, RACE HORSE, Siamese bark, 387, J. Simey, Bangkok 10th June, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
June 12, RODERICK HAY, British bark, 200, P. W. Nicolson, Newchwang 24th May, General.—Turner & Co.
Feb. 2, R. T. CLAYTON, American bark, 240, Santa Davis, Laguianoc 23rd Dec., and Santa Cruz 24th January, Lumber.—Order.
July 5, SMYRNOTE, British bark, Olsen, Bangkok 19th June, Rice and Sapanwood.—Chinese.
April 23, SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, C. Vincent, Ladrones 10th April, Ballast.—W. H. Ray.
June 9, SUSANNE, German ship, 1,433, H. Finko, Cardiff 30th January, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued.)

July 5, THOON KRAMON, Siamese bark, 475, T. W. Vornish, Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
June 13, VALPARISO, German bark, 486, F. Meyer, Newchwang 24th May, Beans.—Melchers & Co.
June 15, WALLS CASTLE, British bark, 625, H. A. Brown, Manila 6th June, Timber.—Captain.
June 19, WRECKER, American lorch, 60, Henderson, Yap 26th May, Copra.—Captain.

WHAMPOA.

June 19, ALBATROS, German schooner, 219, Brimosa, Freemantle 6th March, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

CANTON.

July 5, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 799, S. M. Orr, Shanghai 1st July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

AMOY.

In Port on 3rd July, 1882.

Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Eden, British bark, 312 (J. Nairn)—Pasdag & Co.
E. v. Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Oetting)—Pasdag & Co.
Helene, British bark, 433 (Inkster)—Boyd & Co.
Ino, German bark, 344 (Hohsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Kristina Nilsson, Swedish brig, 281 (Petersen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Minna Deutschmann, German 3-m. sch., 164 (H. Spierling)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Mozart, German brig, 234 (Shorn)—Pasdag & Co.
Peter, German brig, 241 (P. Holm)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Wagrien, German schooner, 179 (A. Debbert)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 30th June, 1882.

Siberian, German bark, 367 (Schultz)—Chinese.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 30th June, 1882.

Annie M. Small, American ship, 1,054 (Parker)—Order.
Angida, British bark, (Green)—Melchers & Co.
Channel Queen, British bark, 358 (Le Lachut)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Christine, German ship, 1,045 (Schultze)—W. Hewett & Co.
City of Halifax, British bark, (Evans)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—S. C. Farman & Co.
Ellen, British bark, 499 (Hodge)—Guen Tye Hong.
Evangelina, British bark, 345 (Bell)—Fung Shing.
Fantasia, British bark, 696 (Deu)—Captain.
Flodden, British bark, 337 (Henderson)—Forrester, Lavers & Co.
Gilead, Norwegian bark, 430 (Holter)—Russell & Co.
Herman, German bark, 923 (Osbermann)—Melchers & Co.
Hilda, British bark, 306 (Hemming)—Nils Moller.
Lady Douglas, British bark, 593 (Steppe)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maggie Dixon, British bark, 473 (McDonald)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Obad Baxter, American ship, 916 (Baxter)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Orient, German bark, 460 (Roder)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Oscar Meyer, German bark, 360 (Johannsen)—Captain.
Perle, British bark, 400—Nils Moller.
Pearl, American bark, 337 (Henderson)—Forrester, Lavers & Co.
Pym, British bark, 558 (Stapleton)—Drysdale, Ringer & Co.
Staut, Norwegian bark, 587 (Hannester)—Siemssen & Co.
St. Laurence, British ship, 1,072 (Webb)—Adamson, Bell & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 35th June, 1882.

Benedict, German schooner, 217 (Jensen)—J. E. Collyer & Co.
A. C. Littlefield, American bark, 680 (Colcord)—Walsh, Hall & Co.
James Stafford, British bark, 1,116 (Reynolds)—Kings, Farley & Co.
Kiokunok, Maru, Japanese bark, 960 (McFarlane)—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.
Kiwa Elizabeth, Japanese schooner, 113 (Johnstone)—Captain.
Manhem, Swedish schooner, 460 (Jansson)—J. E. Collyer & Co.
North Star, Russian schooner, 38 (Ridderbelle)—Captain.
Queen Emma, British bark, 314 (W. Dow)—Walsh, Hall & Co.

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

An-lan, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, Lin Kuo Chang, Canton.
Chee-hing, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chinese Captain, Canton.
Chen-tai, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, J. Stewart, Hongkong.
Chen-jui, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Ma Lou Chow.
Ching-on, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chinese Admiral, Canton.
Ching-tung, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, F. Besard, Hongkong.
Chop-chung, Revenue cruiser, Li Tack Ming, Canton.
Chop-sai, Viceroy's gunboat, Liu Pao Ch'un, Canton.
Hai-ch'ang-ching, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Wu Jui Chang, Canton.
Hai-king-ching, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Ch'en Liang Chieh, Canton.
Hoi-tung-hung, Viceroy's gunboat, Leung Yui Ting, Hongkong.
Hua-shan, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, H. J. Fauchon, Canton.
Li-shih, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Ma Lou Chow.
Peng-chao-hai, Revenue cruiser, 4 guns, Cheng Sung, Hongkong.
Quang-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, Lie Ping Tie, Canton.
Shen-chi, Revenue cruiser, 5 guns, Sau Tsung Tai, Canton.
Sui-tsing, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, J. B. Murray, Hai Ling Shan.
Tehing-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, Chinese Admiral, Bogue Forts.
Tehing-pu, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Wen Lin An, Bogue Forts.
Tehun-tung, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Wang Tatung Sheng, Canton.
Teing-pu, Viceroy's gunboat, 6 guns, A. Garceau, West Coast.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Nagasaki.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain C. J. Vidal, Yokohama.
Comus, corvette, 14 guns, Captain J. W. East, en route to Hongkong.
Cuncoo, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Nagasaki.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. J. Elliott, Nagasaki.
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain G. Robinson, Nagasaki.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Nagasaki.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander, Singapore.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuibban, Nagasaki.
Iron Duke, double-screw iron frigate, 14 guns, Captain R. E. Tracey, Nagasaki.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander W. M. Lang, Nagasaki.
Lily, screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander W. M. Carey, Hongkong.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Yokohama.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.
Moonlight, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Shanghai.
Mothu, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant Honorable F. R. Sandilands, Borneo.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, en route to Singapore.
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander M. Bridger, Shanghai.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, en route to Korea.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cumming, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Yokohama.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Amoy.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Japan.
Adonis, French gunboat, 5 guns, Commander Caillard, Saigon.
Alert, American corvette, 4 guns, Commander L. Kempff, Kobe.
AFRICA, Russian corvette, 14 guns, Captain Alexeyeff, Yokohama.
Ashudol, American corvette, 6 guns, Commander H. E. Mullen, Kobe.
DONA MARIA DE MOLINA, Spanish frigate, Captain Thomas Ollerenshaw, Manila.
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, Russian frigate, Captain de Giers, Nagasaki.
Ernak, Russian transport, Captain Koltchou, Japan.
Gornostai, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostok.
Hlis, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klaus, Shanghai.
Kersaint, French corvette, Commander Germain, en route to Saigon.
La Victorieuse, French frigate, 13 guns, Captain de la Batie, Kobe.
Legassi, Russian transport, Don Mariano Torres, Hongkong.
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commandeur Rouvier, Kobe.
Monocacy, American gunboat, 9 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Chefoo.
Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Tatarinoff, Shanghai.
Moscow, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Tchirikoff, Vladivostok.
Nepa, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Valronoff, Japan.
Pales, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Green, Kobe.
PLASTON, Russian corvette, Captain Poliansky, Yokohama.
Richmond, American frigate, 12 guns, Captain Skerratt, Yokohama.
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 gunboat, Commander Boyle, Shanghai.
St. Petersburg, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Sidener, Vladivostok.
Stotsch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain von Blane, Shanghai.
Strelak, Russian corvette, 9 guns, Commander Delivon, en route to Singapore.
Swatara, American corvette, 8 guns, Commander A. P. Cooke, Yokohama.
Tamega, Portuguese gunboat, Commander Costa Cabral, Macao.
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Heck Vladivostok.
VELASCO, Spanish gunboat, Don Pedro Ossa, Manila.
VESTNIK, Russian cruiser, Commander Avelan, Yokohama.
VILLARS, French corvette, Captain M. Dewatre, Yokohama.
Vostok, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Molchonsky, Japan.
Wolf, German gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Strauch, Manila.

MARKETS.

REPORTED BY CHINESE FIRMS AND CORRECTED TO DATE.
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece \$3.50 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. \$38.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs. \$38.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs. \$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay \$79.50 to 82.00
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece \$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece \$5.50 to 5.75
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece \$2.45 to 2.55
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece \$2.85 to 2.95
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece \$1.55 to 1.65
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece \$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece \$1.95 to 2.12
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece \$2.05 to 2.25
Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs., per piece \$2.27 to 2.59
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 30 in. 6 lbs., per piece \$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs., per piece \$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs., per piece \$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs. XX per piece \$2.10 to 2.15
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen \$2.45 to 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen \$2.45 to 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen \$2.05 to 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen \$2.05 to 2.65
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece \$1.75 to 2.40

Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard \$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Genian, 22 inches, per yard \$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard \$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Genian, per yard \$0.23 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, p. p. \$2.45 to 2.55
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, p. p. \$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, p. p. \$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece \$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 700 reed, per piece \$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece \$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece \$5.30 to 5.34
White Shirtings, MH, per piece \$5.90 to 5.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece \$2.